

PyTecplot and Tecplot 360 2017 R1

How to Enhance Visualization Productivity with Python

NASA Ames - March 30, 2017

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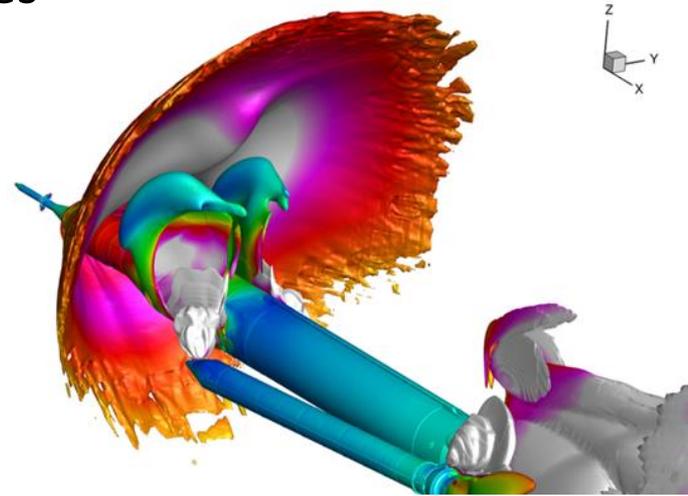


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- Overview of Tecplot 360 EX 2017 R1
- Purpose of **PyTecplot**
- [API Overview](#) & Basic Usage
- Case Study (*Cp plot* with integration using **CFDA**)
- Other [Examples](#) & Advanced Usage
- [Documentation](#) & Support
- Future Work

Tecplot 360 EX 2017 R1 - What's New?

- Chorus included with 360 EX
- Access remote data with SZL Server
- Loader enhancements and returning features
- Automate with an all new Python API



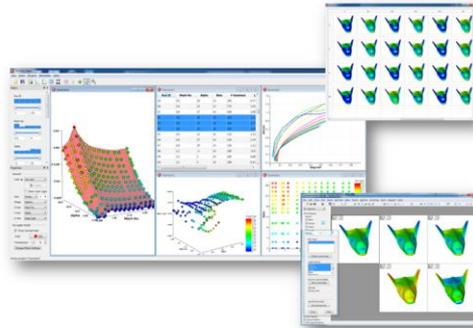
Tecplot 360 EX 2017 R1 - What's New?

BIG DATA

- SZL Technology
- SZL Server
- Under the hood improvements
- In situ viz (in development)

MANY SIMULATIONS

- Chorus



AUTOMATION

- PyTecplot



Tecplot 360 EX 2017 R1 - What's New?

- ANSYS, Abaqus, CFX, CGNS, PLOT3D, FLOW-3D, and NASTRAN loader improvements
- Variable Combining – merge variable names
- New slice tools - define with three points
- Batch SZL conversion
- Enhanced Cart3D support and TRIX reader
- 3D Mouse Support (Windows only)
- Getting Started Manual updated

Purpose of PyTecplot

- Enable complex operations in batch mode
- Allow for manipulating data
- Better programmatic flow control
- Much faster than Macro Language for data access and manipulation

Why Python?

- Popular and well known programming language
- Interoperates with **C/C++ libraries** (Tecplot's SDK) easily
- Massive wealth of built-in and third-party libraries
- *Python is just plain fun!*

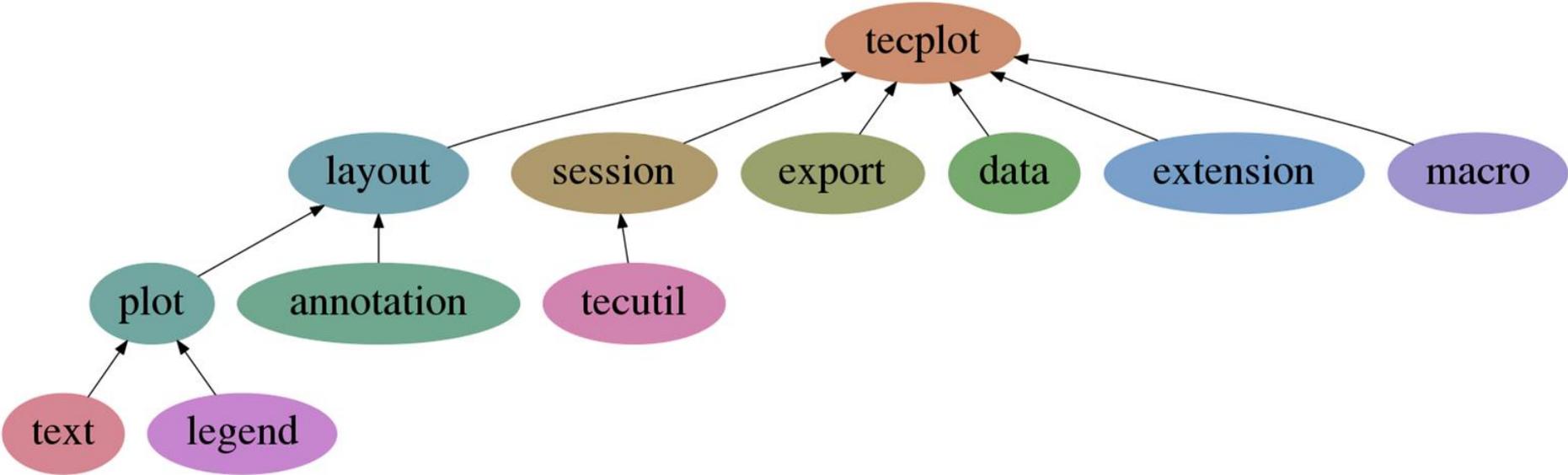
Why not extend the **macro** language?

- Limited syntax and difficult to write from scratch

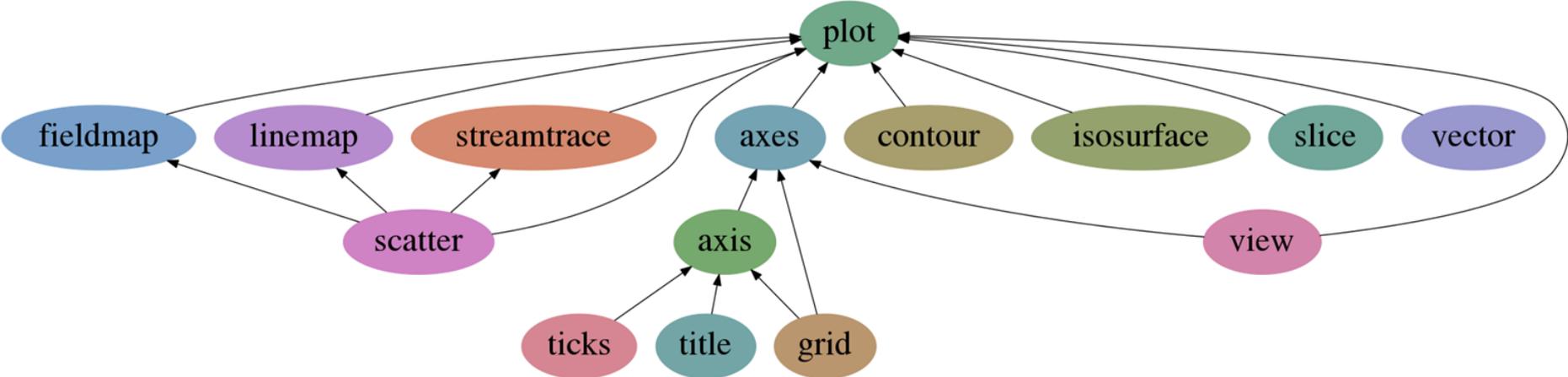
Python, Again!?

- There was a python API released in 2008
 - Thin wrapper around the ADK's “**TecUtil Layer**” (1000+ functions)
 - Largely **state-based**
 - Compiled and linked against a **specific Python** shipped with 360
 - Users had **little control** over extra packages (e.g. Numpy)
- **PyTecplot** is significantly different
 - **Object oriented**, organized into namespaces
 - Mostly **stateless**
 - Can be run in your favorite **IDE**
 - Not tied to a particular installation of Python
 - Does not run from within **360**

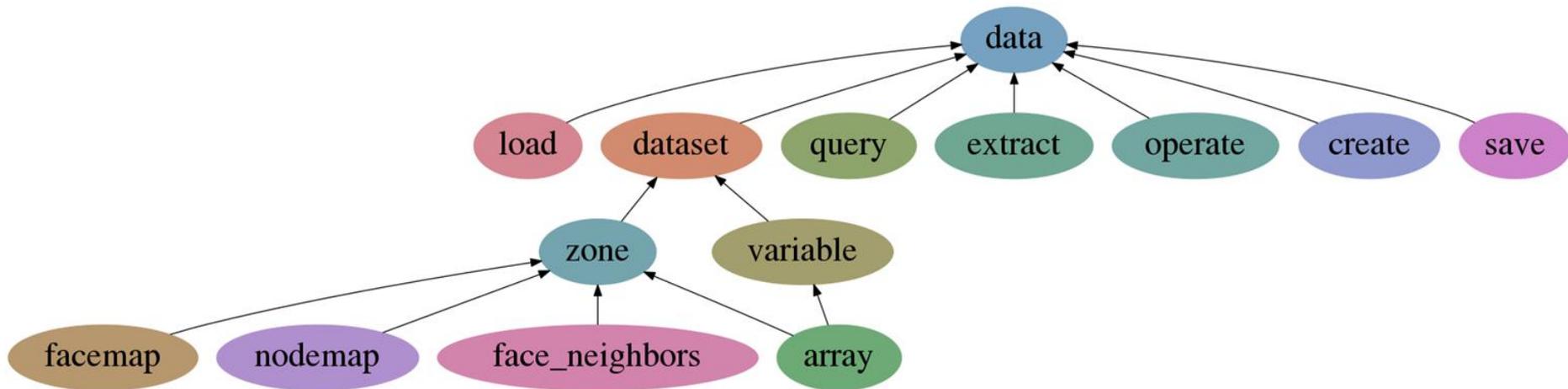
API Overview



API Overview: Plot Submodule



API Overview: Data Submodule



PyTecplot Installation

- Requirement:
 - Tecplot 360 2017 R1 or later
 - **64-bit Python 2.7, 3.4+**
- PyTecplot is available from Python's official package index servers:
 - `pip install pytecplot`
 - Also available under Tecplot 360's installation directory
- Tecplot 360's "Interprocess" library is loaded at run-time
 - Directories must be visible to the loader
 - Windows: `PATH`, Linux: `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, OSX: `DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH`
- Detailed notes can be found in the documentation

Basic Usage

```
# loads the Tecplot interprocess dynamic library
import tecplot as tp

# for convenience
from tecplot.constant import *

# acquires a Tecplot Batch license and loads the data
dataset = tp.data.load_tecplot('/path/to/my/data.plt')

# change frame to show 3D field plot with boundary surfaces turned on
frame = tp.active_frame()
plot = frame.plot(PlotType.Cartesian3D)
plot.activate()
plot.show_contour = True
for fmap in plot.fieldmaps:
    fmap-surfaces-surfaces_to_plot = SurfacesToPlot.BoundaryFaces

tp.export.save_png('myimage.png', width=600, supersample=3)
```

Cp Plot Case Study

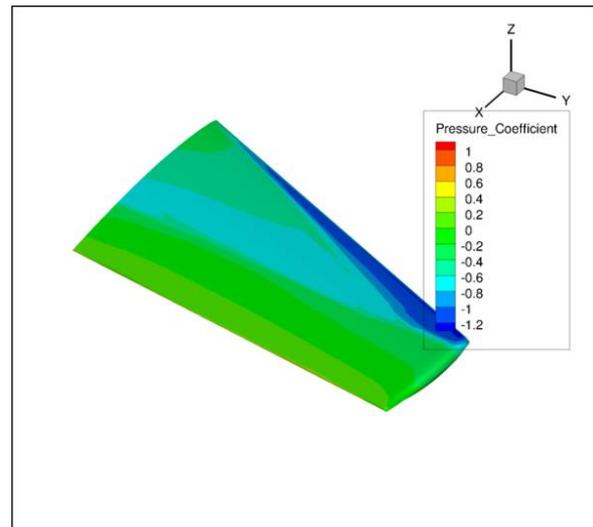
- Create surface slice at some point along wing
- Adjust plot to show typical **Cp plot**
- Integrate and include result as a text annotation

Cp Plot Case Study - Loading Data

```
import os
import tecplot
from tecplot.constant import *

examples_dir = tecplot.session.tecplot_examples_directory()
datafile = os.path.join(examples_dir, 'OneraM6wing',
                        'OneraM6_SU2_RANS.plt')
dataset = tecplot.data.load_tecplot(datafile)

# get handle to frame, change plot type, show the wing
frame = tecplot.active_frame()
plot = frame.plot(PlotType.Cartesian3D)
plot.activate()
plot.show_contour = True
plot.contour(0).variable = dataset.variable('Pressure_Coefficient')
tecplot.export.save_png('wing.png', 600, supersample=3)
```



Cp Plot Case Study - Extract Slice

```
# extract an arbitrary slice from the surface data on the wing
extracted_slice = tecplot.data.extract.extract_slice(
    origin=(0, 0.25, 0),
    normal=(0, 1, 0),
    slicesource=SliceSource.SurfaceZones,
    dataset=dataset)

extracted_slice.name = 'Quarter-span C_p'

# get x from slice
extracted_x = extracted_slice.values('x')

# copy of data as a numpy array
x = extracted_x.as_numpy_array()

# normalize x
xc = (x - x.min()) / (x.max() - x.min())
extracted_x[:] = xc
```

Cp Plot Case Study - Linemaps

```
# switch plot type in current frame, clear plot
plot = frame.plot(PlotType.XYLine)
plot.activate()
plot.delete_linemaps()

# create line plot from extracted zone data
cp_linemap = plot.add_linemap(
    name=extracted_slice.name,
    zone=extracted_slice,
    x=dataset.variable('x'),
    y=dataset.variable('Pressure_Coefficient'))

# set style of linemap plot
cp_linemap.line.color = Color.Blue
cp_linemap.line.line_thickness = 0.8
cp_linemap.y_axis.reverse = True

# update axes limits to show data
plot.view.fit()
```

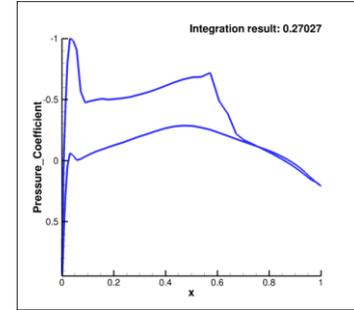
Cp Plot Case Study

```
# integrate over the normalized extracted slice values
# notice we have to convert zero-based index to one-based for CFDAnalyzer
tecplot.macros.execute_extended_command('CFDAnalyzer4', '''
    Integrate
    VariableOption='Average'
    XOrigin=0 YOrigin=0
    ScalarVar={scalar_var}
    XVariable=1
'''.format(scalar_var=dataset.variable('Pressure_Coefficient').index + 1))

# get integral result from Frame's auxiliary data
total = float(frame.aux_data['CFDA.INTEGRATION_TOTAL'])

# overlay result on plot in upper right corner
frame.add_text('Integration result: {:.5f}'.format(total), (60,90))

# export image of pressure coefficient as a function of x/c
tecplot.export.save_png('wing_pressure_coefficient.png', 600, supersample=3)
```



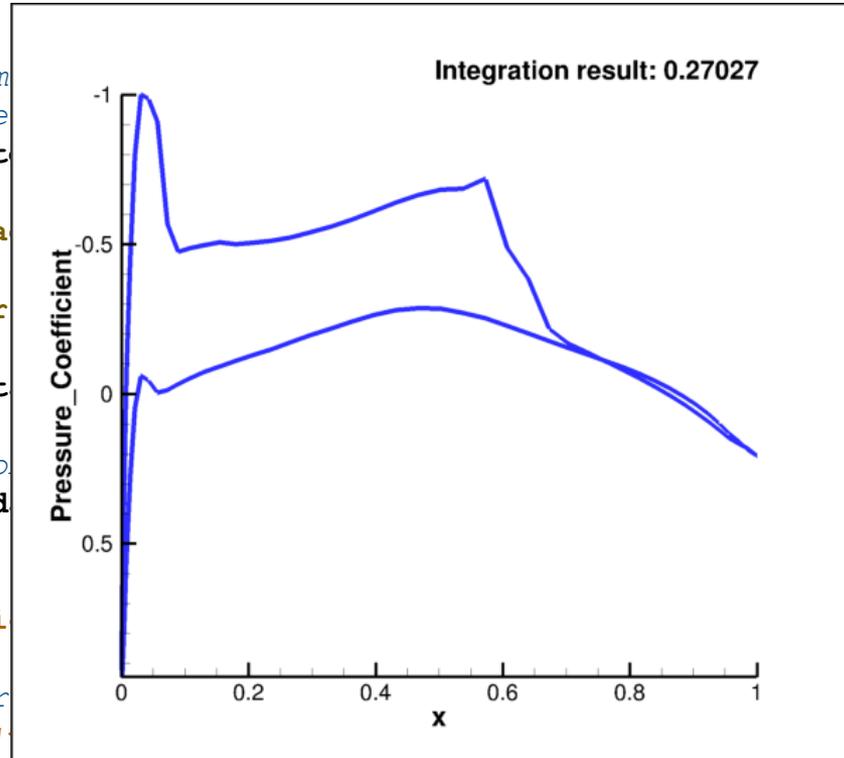
Cp Plot Case Study

```
# integrate over the norm
# notice we have to converge
tecplot.macros.execute_ext
    Integrate
    VariableOption='Average'
    XOrigin=0 YOrigin=0
    ScalarVar={scalar_var}
    XVariable=1
''' .format(scalar_var=dat

# get integral result from
total = float(frame.aux_d

# overlay result on plot
frame.add_text('Integrati

# export image of pressure
tecplot.export.save_png('
```



alyzer

+ 1))

ample=3)

Other Examples & Advanced Usage

- Many **examples** can be found throughout the documentation
- In the 360 installation under [pytecplot/examples](#)
- In **ZIP** file downloaded from *PyPI* servers

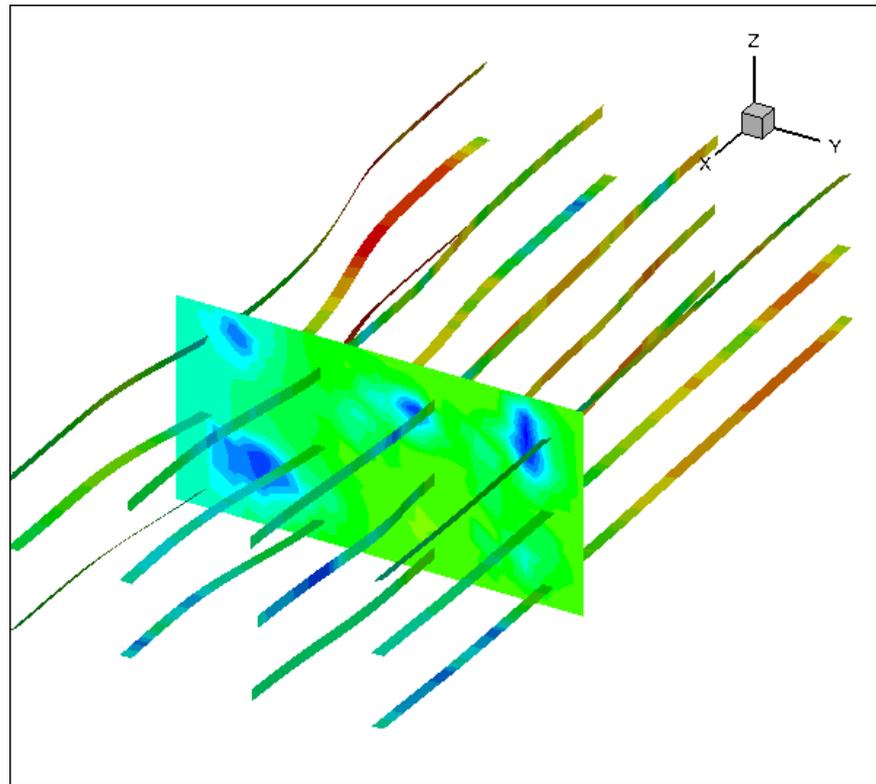
Examples: Streamtraces

```
18_streamtrace_ribbon.py - /tpw088/john/pytecplot/pytecplot/examples - [pytecplot] - Geany
```

```
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```

```
1 import os
2 import tecplot
3 from tecplot.constant import *
4 import numpy as np
5
6 examples_dir = tecplot.session.tecplot_examples_directory()
7 datafile = os.path.join(examples_dir, '3D_Volume', 'ductflow.plt')
8 dataset = tecplot.data.load_tecplot(datafile)
9
10 frame = tecplot.active_frame()
11 frame.plot_type = tecplot.constant.PlotType.Cartesian3D
12
13 plot = frame.plot()
14 plot.contour(0).variable = dataset.variable('P(N/m2)')
15 plot.contour(0).levels.reset_to_nice()
16 plot.contour(0).legend.show = False
17
18 plot.vector.u_variable = dataset.variable('U(M/S)')
19 plot.vector.v_variable = dataset.variable('V(M/S)')
20 plot.vector.w_variable = dataset.variable('W(M/S)')
21
22 # Goal: create a grid of 12 stream trace ribbons on a slice
23 x_slice_location = .79
24 y_start = .077
25 y_end = .914
26 z_start = .052
27 z_end = .415
28
29 num_left_right_slices = 4 # Must be >= 2
30 num_top_bottom_slices = 3 # Must be >= 2
31
32
33 # Show and add a slice.
34 plot.show_slices = True
35 slice_0 = plot.slice(0)
36
37 # Set the x position of the slice.
38 slice_0.origin = [x_slice_location, 0, 0]
39
40 slice_0.contour.show = True
41
42 plot.show_streamtraces = True
43 streamtraces = plot.streamtraces
44 streamtraces.show_paths = True
45
```

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Examples

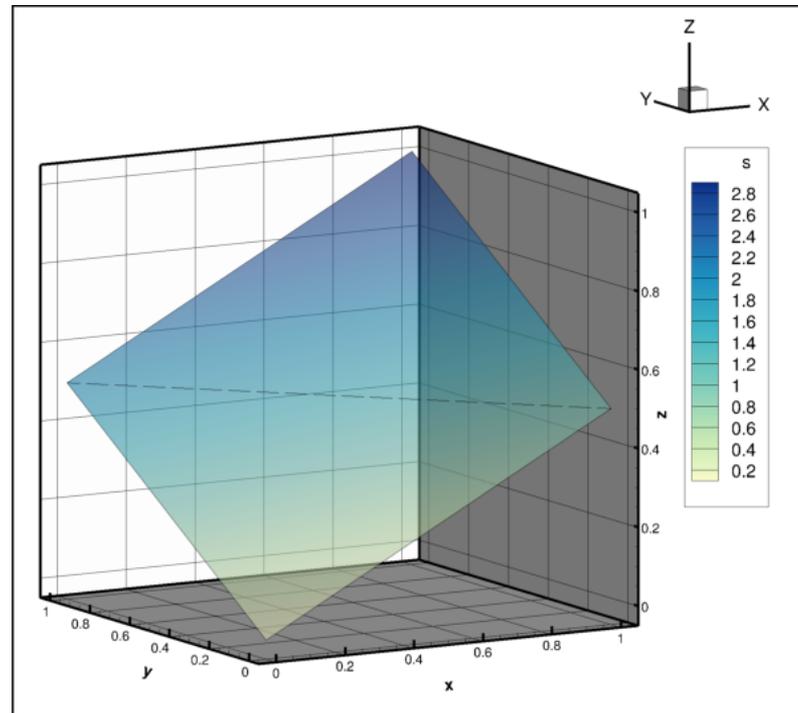
```
00_hello_world.py
01_load_layout_save_image.py
02_exception_handling.py
03_slices_along_wing.py
04_spherical_harmonic.py
05_timestep_delta.py
06_ndconvolution.py
07_execute_equation.py
08_save_data.py
09_probe_at_position.py
10_contour_filtering.py
11_linemaps.py
12_slices.py
13_wing_slices.py
14_isosurface.py
15_wing_mach_iso.py
16_print_zone_info.py
17_streamtrace_line.py
18_streamtrace_ribbon.py
19_streamtrace_2D.py
20_legend_line.py
21_legend_contour.py
interpolation/
jupyter/
working_with_datasets/
```

Working with Datasets: FE Triangles

```

fe_triangles1.py - /tpw088/john/pyteclplot/pyteclplot/examples/working_with_datasets - [pyteclplot] - Geany
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Symbols Documents Project
pyteclplot/pytec..._with_datasets
  create_cell_ce...d_variable.py
  face_neighbors.py
  fe_triangles1.py
  fe_triangles2.py
  fe_triangles3.py
  fe_triangles4.py
  fe_triangles5.py
  ordered1.py
  ordered2a.py
  ordered2b.py
  ordered3.py
  polygons1.py
  polygons1b.py
  polygons2.py
  polyhedrons1.py
  polyhedrons1b.py
  polyhedrons2.py
1  """Triangle Finite-element Data Creation (Part 1)
2
3  This script creates a quad of two triangles from scratch using the PyTecplot
4  low-level data creation interface. The general steps are:
5
6  1. Setup the data
7  2. Create the tecplot dataset and variables
8  3. Create the zone
9  4. Set the node locations and connectivity lists
10 5. Set the (scalar) data
11 6. Write out data file
12 7. Adjust plot style and export image
13
14 The data created looks like this::
15
16 Node positions (x,y,z):
17
18      (1,1,1)
19      / \
20     3   1 (1,0,.5)
21    / \
22   2---0
23  / \
24 (0,1,.5) 0 (0,0,0)
25
26 Breaking up the two triangular elements, the faces look like this. Notice the
27 first element (index: 0) is on the bottom:
28
29 Element 1 Faces:
30
31      (nodes 3-2)  1 / \ 0 (nodes 1-3)
32                  * / \ *
33                  * / \ *
34                  * / \ *
35                  * / \ *
36                  2 (nodes 2-1)
37
38 Element 0 Faces:
39
40      (nodes 1-2)
41                  1
42                  * / \ *
43                  * / \ *
44      (nodes 2-0)  2 / \ 0 (nodes 0-1)
45                  * / \ *
  
```

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Advanced Examples: "Working with Datasets"

```
fe_triangles1.py  ordered1.py  polygons1.py  polyhedrons1.py  
fe_triangles2.py  ordered2a.py  polygons1b.py  polyhedrons1b.py  
fe_triangles3.py  ordered2b.py  polygons2.py   polyhedrons2.py  
fe_triangles4.py  ordered3.py  
fe_triangles5.py
```

Hints for Using PyTecplot Effectively

- Side-effects have been minimized
 - Can do most operations on an inactive frame
- Copy out to Numpy arrays when manipulating data
 - Alternative: `tecplot.data.execute_equation()`
- Let Python optimize runtime with: `python -O`
- We push updates of **PyTecplot** to *PyPI* frequently
- PyTecplot's HTML documentation is a great resource

Future Work

- Driving an Interactive Instance of Tecplot 360
- Recording **PyTecplot** from Tecplot 360
- Converting Macros into Python Scripts

Documentation and Support

- Documentation is found at: tecplot.com/docs/pytecplot
- General support inquiries: support@tecplot.com

PyTecplot-0.7 »



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PyTecplot: Tecplot 360 Python Library

The pytecplot library is a high level API that connects your Python script to the power of the [Tecplot 360](#) visualization engine. It offers line plotting, 2D and 3D surface plots in a variety of formats, and 3D volumetric visualization. Familiarity with [Tecplot 360](#) and the [Tecplot 360](#) macro language is helpful, but not required.

Note: PyTecplot requires 64-bit Python versions 2.7 or 3.4+ and [Tecplot 360](#) version 2017 R1 or later with TecPLUS™ maintenance service. PyTecplot does not support 32 bit Python. Please refer to [Installation](#) for installation instructions and environment setup. For the best experience, developers are encouraged to use the **latest version of Python**. If you need help converting to Python 3 or wish to write code compatible with 2 and 3, please refer to the [Python-Future Cheat Sheet](#).

Documentation and Support

- Alan Klug - VP Customer Development a.klug@tecplot.com
- John Goetz - PyTecplot Developer j.goetz@tecplot.com